covering letters on October 14. The settlement, however, was conditional on the success of the Congo discussions. " You will have observed/* wrote de Selves to Jules Cambon on October 10, " that French public opinion, despite the paramount importance of the Morocco question, is becoming increasingly hostile to the idea of territorial concessions which would cut our colony in half." Without diminishing the territorial extent of the offer already made, the Ambassador was instructed to offer an alternative leaving the junction between the north and south of the colony intact. When the discussions began on October *1*5 Kiderlen immediately declared the new proposals impossible. " If you wish for agreement you must give us access to the Congo river. I would rather have less territory, but on that point I cannot yield."

On October *2* Kiderlen introduced a new difficulty by raising the question of French pre-emption of the Congo Free State. " If the matter arises, France must confer with Germany whose interests must not be ignored." His tone suggested a break, reported the Ambassador. The disquieting news was forwarded to London and St. Peterburg with a request for advice. A Russian suggestion that any change of sovereignty in the Conventional basin must be discussed by all the signatories of the Berlin Act was approved in London and accepted in Paris and Berlin. The Congo Treaty was initialled on November 3, and the joint treaty was signed on November 4. Kiderlen and Jules Cambon had had over a hundred interviews. They had grown to like each other and they were well matched. They exchanged signed photographs with the inscriptions "A mon terrible ami" and "A mon aimable eanemL"

The first article of the Morocco treaty deckred that Germany, merely pursuing economic interests, would not

obstruct the administrative, judicial, economic, financial and military reforms needed for the good government of the empire. The second consented to military occupation and police control by France. The third accepted the diplomatic and consular representation of Moroccan interests by French authorities. The fourth bound France to equality of treatment in regard to tariffs, taxation and transport charges. The following articles dealt with mines, public works, fisheries and the status of foreign *proteges.* The Congo treaty defined the new frontiers and dealt with questions of railways, navigation and the passage of troops. An exchange of letters by Kiderlen and Jules Cambon of the same date pledged the signatories of the